FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: DRIED FRUIT

GOOD FOREIGN DEMAND FOR COTTON

The situation in the foreign textile industry indicates a fairly good demand for raw cotton. Exports to the important consuming countries with the exception of Great Britain, from August 1 to November 26 were well above those of the same period of last year.

Cotton crop conditions were favorable in India and Egypt up to the middle of November but damage by hot drying winds and insect pests was reported in Punjab, India, toward the last of the month. Warm dry weather and good yields in the north and rains favoring planting in the central section are reported for Brazil. See pages 783 and 785.

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CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

Canadian bacon at Liverpool remained firm for the week of December 1, but Danish declined to a point only 1/3 of a cent above Canadian. American Wiltshires were not quoted. Hog prices at Berlin for the week ended December 1 rallied somewhat from the extreme low point of a week earlier. Lard at Hamburg also showed stronger tendencies. See page 791.

Butter prices reached higher levels on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean during the week ended December 2. The New York level, however, remained about 18 cents above Copenhagen. See page 791.

The Liverpool apple auctions of December 1 developed better prices than have prevailed for the last month. Cooking varieties are steady, but dessert apples show weaker tendencies. Both British and continental markets are expecting large supplies to arrive this month via Panama. See page 788.

No changes were noted in the conditions surrounding the Bradford wool textile industry during the week of December 3, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London, who quotes Consul Thompson at Bradford. The commissioner observes, however, that London wool sales are experiencing increased competition and firmer prices.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

GRAINS

Crop prospects in the Southern Hemisphere

The weather in the principal grain sections of Argentina was much warmer for the week ending November 29. Rainfall was again heavy in all sections, although considerably lighter than during the preceding week in the south.

A new correlation of weather and wheat yields in Argentina has been worked out including November temperature and rainfall. The new correlation indicates that chances are 68 to 100 that the yield per acre will be 11.5 bushels or 1.5 bushels above or below that figure. Weather conditions through October indicated the same yield with a margin of 1.7 bushels above or below it. Applying the figure to this year's acreage of 19,275,000 acres production would amount to 222,000,000 bushels or 28,900,000 above or below it.

Light showers are reported in west Australia and Tasmania for the week ending November 29. Harvesting is progressing in many inland wheat districts under favorable conditions.

Fall sowings

Recent reports have indicated favorable conditions for fall crops in most European countries except France where seeding has been held up and it is feared the area sown may not be as large as last year. Floods have occurred in some sections of Italy but wheat sowing is going on whenever the elements permit. A full area is believed to have been sown in Spain and in Hungary. Bulgaria reports a need of rain. In Czechoslovakia the plants are said to be getting a good start and Yugoslavia reports sowing completed under favorable conditions. In Tunis seeding is reported to have proceeded favorably but in Algeria and Morocco lack of rain has held up operations. Where sowing has been done, the seed is said to be germinating badly. An official of the Russian National Commissariat for Agriculture has stated that, in spite of a considerable delay in autumn seeding operations, owing to unseasonal weather conditions, the area under winter wheat has been extended.

The price of wheat

During the week ending November 26, the general average of cash wheat prices in the United States markets remained unchanged from the preceding week. Winter wheat prices at Kansas City, however, advanced slightly while spring wheat prices at Minneapolis showed an offsetting decline. Durum wheat prices advanced 5 cents compared with a 2-cent rise in winter wheat prices at Kansas City. Cash prices at Winnipeg also remained practically unchanged.

On the other hand, prices in all of the futures markets advanced between 2 to 4 cents, the advances being greater at Chicago and Kansas City than at Minneapolis, Winnipeg and Liverpool. During the week ending December 2, further advances

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T' D

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were made in the United States markets, while Winnipeg and Liverpool declined more than 2 cents.

The decline at Liverpool and the continued advance at Chicago, has reduced the margin between the two markets from 31 cents on November 26 to 26 cents on December 2, a margin which still maintains United States prices on an export basis. A year ago Liverpool prices exceeded Chicago prices by 15 cents.

The sustained advance in Chicago prices during the past two weeks has increased the spread between Winnipeg and Chicago. On November 19 Chicago prices at $1.33 were 2 cents above Winnipeg while on December 2, at $.39, they exceed Winnipeg by 7 cents.

Grain movements

United States

United States exports of wheat, including flour, to November 27 have amounted to 130,000,000 bushels as compared with 49,500,000 bushels last year, and 153,000,000 bushels in 1924. The exports of flour for this season continue to be 50 per cent greater than for last year. During the past week the exports of wheat to Italy have remained about the same, while the exports to the other European countries have declined somewhat. The amount exported to Europe as a whole this season has been 72 per cent of the total amount, while last year it was only 53 per cent. For the week of November 27 there were 1,126,000 bushels of wheat imported from Canada into bonded mills for grinding into flour for export, making the amount imported during November considerably greater than for any other month this year.

Exports of corn from the United States this season have been 35 per cent greater than for last season. This difference is all accounted for by the great increase in exports to Canada. Exports of rye, barley and oats, on the contrary, have declined 15 per cent, 56 per cent, and 85 per cent, respectively.

Canada

The movement of Canadian grain is now lagging a little behind that of last year. Receipts at country elevators and platform loadings in the Western Division up to November 26 were 209,000,000 bushels, as compared with 214,000,000 last year. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur reached 1,500,000 bushels less, while shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur were 7,500,000 bushels less than last season. Receipts at Vancouver have declined 23 per cent, while shipments from Vancouver have declined 51 per cent. The stocks of wheat in store in the Western Division on November 26 were 73,400,000 bushels as compared with 72,000,000 on the same date last year. Stocks of most of the other grains, however, are somewhat smaller than last year.

Of the 214,000,000 bushels of wheat inspected in the Western Division of Canada during the year ended July 31, 1925, 56 per cent graded hard red spring No. 3 northern or better. Last year 65 per cent of the 353,000,000 bushels graded No. 3 northern or better.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Of the 119,000,000 bushels inspected furing the first three months of the present season, about 59 per cent of it fell within these higher grades, a little more than during the year before last, but not quite so much as last year, particularly at the beginning of the season. There has already been more durum and mixed wheat inspected than during the whole of last year, and the wheat classed as "no grade" has increased considerably.

CANADIAN WHEAT: Inspections, Western Division

Grade	Aug. 1924 - July 1925	Aug. 1925 - July 1926	August-October 1925	August-October 1926
Hard Red Spring -	1,000 a/ bushels	1,000 b/ bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
No. 1 Hard	97	197	130	90
No. 1 Northern (Manitoba)	41,700	78,372	41,047	22,384
No. 2 Northern (Manitoba)	39,221	95,090	42,622	35,561
No. 3 Northern (Manitoba)	39,850	48,526	19,131	12,608
No. 4 Northern	34,744	11,137	4,759	2,278
No. 5 Northern	17,243	3,377	1,099	667
Lower grades	11,671	5,333	2,862	754
No grade	24,938	101,037	8,669	33,269
Kota	0	1,403	799	199
Durum -				
Durum	4,463	6,500	3,537	6,851
Red Durum	66	97	36	42
Winter -				
Alberta red	21	26	23	21
Mixed wheat	376	935	341	4,087
Hard White Spring			0	137
Total	214,390	352,530	125,055	113,948

Compiled from Canadian Grain Statistics.
a/ Carloads converted to bushels on the basis of 1,315 bushels to the car.
b/ Carloads converted to bushels on the basis of 1,340 bushels to the car.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS CONT'D

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Russia

Russian grain procuring up to November 20 amounted to 5,850,000 short tons, compared with 4,713,000 last year, according to a cable to the United States Department of Agriculture from Agricultural Commissioner G. C. Haas at Berlin. The weather has continued favorable. The plan for December is to procure 1,441,500 short tons of grain including 595,900 short tons or 19,862,000 bushels of wheat and 307,000 short tons or 10,963,000 bushels of rye. Russian exports of wheat and wheat flour were large last week but Danube shipments were lower. The total exports from Russia and the Danube from the first of August to November 25 were about 37 per cent above exports for the same period last year.

Exports of most of the grains from Russia through the Bosporus for the week ending November 26 are smaller than for the last few weeks, but exports of wheat have been larger than for any week this season, amounting to 1,700,000 bushels. For the month of November as a whole, exports of all the grains have been increasing slowly but steadily.

Southern Hemisphere

Exports of wheat from Argentina have been smaller than for the past two weeks, while exports from Australia have been the lightest of any week of the present season.

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COTTON

The Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture issued the following report on the cotton crop for the month of October: "The weather was favorable and helped the ripening and the opening of some of the remaining bolls. In Lower Egypt, the first picking is nearly over in all parts and the second picking is being taken. The picking in Upper Egypt is about to terminate." According to press reports the weather continued to be favorable during the beginning of November and the crop was greatly benefited by the good weather conditions which prevailed during the preceding two months.

Crop accounts from India were generally favorable up to the middle of November. According to a cable received on November 26 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, cotton had been considerably damaged in the Punjab due to hot drying winds and insect pests. The area under cotton in the Punjab is, as a rule, around ten per cent of the cotton area of all India.

Warm dry weather prevailed throughout the North of the cotton growing zone of Brazil during the last ten days of October, while in central Brazil there was some rain, favoring planting in Sao Paulo, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, and Minas Geraes according to the Meteorological Bureau of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture. The yield in the north was proving good while that of Bahia was only fair.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Foreign Cotton textile conditions

At present foreign demand for American cotton is improving, and in view of this and other indications, the highest point in exports may not be reached for several weeks. The peak of exports was reached in December in 1923, in November in 1924, and in October in 1925. In all three of those years the lowest point in exports came in July, while in this year it came in June.

A table on page 785 shows the countries of destination of exports for the past three seasons to the last of November. In spite of the unsatisfactory industrial conditions in Great Britain, exports to that country from August 1 to November 26 this year were only 14,000 bales less than for the same period last year. Increases over last year are noted in the six other countries. The remarkable increase of exports to Russia the past two seasons are indicative of the recovery of the textile industry in that country. The purchase of textile machinery abroad by Russia and a smaller crop from last year point to a continued good demand for raw cotton from Russia. The trend of exports of cotton to Japan also indicates a new high level of demand from that country.

Information received from the Department of Commerce and other sources indicates the following situation in the textile industries of various countries:

Great Britain

The outstanding event affecting the British textile industry is the increased activity in British coal mining, which will place the spinning industry in a much better position. At the same time there has been an improvement in the cloth market, a better inquiry being reported. The outlook for the textile industry is better than it has been for some weeks. A better demand from India is expected.

The takings of American cotton for the first three months this season averaged about 20 per cent below the same period last year and the takings of other kinds of cotton averaged about 7 per cent below last year. However during the latter part of November the takings of cotton increased materially.

During September the demand for cotton yarn and for cotton cloth was limited but the demand improved during October. Stocks of yarn made from American cotton were reported to be low at the end of October.

France

Falling prices and improving foreign exchange characterized the Havre cotton market during October, according to Consul Maynard at Le Havre. During the first half of the month the above conditions were followed by renewed mill activity, with purchasers buying somewhat ahead of immediate requirements, and the mills were in full operation. The natural reaction followed as the month progressed and buying again became confined to immediate requirements on the belief that exchange would continue to improve and prices would fall further. Imports were normal but consumption fell off and warehouse stocks were accordingly increased. Demand was mainly for good qualities, whereas the bulk of the stock on

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

hand consisted of short staple and inferior quality cotton. The steady improvement early in November in the exchange value of the franc continued to retard the volume of textile business, according to commercial Attache Jones at Paris, but mills were generally active and had booked orders sufficient to keep them busy through the winter. Stocks of finished goods are reported to be low.

Czechoslovakia

A slightly increased activity in the Czechoslovak cotton textile industries followed the hardening of cotton prices in October and the improvement was still very slight early in November. Better market conditions, however, were helping to reduce heavy stocks of previously manufactured goods. The decline in cloth goods prices early in November was offset by the appreciation of Italian and Belgian currencies, improving the competitive position of Czechoslovak mills on export markets for yarn.

Belgium

The cotton spinning industry in Belgium early in November was active and spinners were buying cotton freely. Stocks of raw cotton were slightly lighter than usual, but the low price for cotton was stimulating business. The activity in cotton yarns was practically confined to Belgian domestic business. Only quantities making up deliveries on old orders were going to Germany and exports to France were curtailed on account of the recent rise in French yarn import duties.

A new advance of 5% in spinners' wages was to take place on November 15. Belgian weavers were operating satisfactorily, not only because the larger merchants were piling up stocks of finished goods, but owing to a good export demand for woven materials.

Spain

Part time operations prevailed in the Barcelona cotton industry for the past few months. The takings of American and other varieties of cotton, however, are slightly above those of last year. Spinners are reported to purchase raw cotton from hand to mouth. They are reported not to be able to take advantage of the present low prices owing to a lack of necessary funds or credit.

Japan

The recently reported decline in activity in the textile industry in Japan does not appear to have had an appreciable effect on Japanese demand for American cotton. Exports to Japan during October were 191,930 bales compared with 134,752 bales for October 1925. Total exports to Japan and China for the period August 1 to November 20, 1926, were 510,461 bales compared with 428,153 bales and 314,219 bales for the corresponding periods in 1925 and 1924, respectively, according to the "Commercial & Financial Chronicle." Port stocks of raw cotton in Japan, at the end of October were not much greater than a year ago. An improvement in the cotton industry was noticed in October, and it is believed that the bottom of the depression has been reached, according to Commercial Attache Herrin at Tokyo.

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TOBACCO

The 1926 tobacco crop of Canada is officially estimated at 28,824,000 pounds from an acreage of 33,356 acres as compared with last year's crop of 29,266,000 pounds harvested from an acreage of 27,825 acres. This year's crop which early in the season promised to be the largest one ever grown in Canada was considerably damaged by unfavorable weather conditions during the harvesting and curing season. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates a loss of 7,557,000 pounds tobacco which reduces the total crop from 36,381,000 pounds to 28,824,000 pounds as stated above. It is stated that some of the crop estimated as lost may be salvaged, the figures given represents the closest estimate. See page 786 for detailed figures on area and production.

A revised estimate places the 1926 tobacco crop of Greece at 114,639,000 pounds as compared with an early estimate of 96,453,000 pounds, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This indicates a crop 11.3 per cent below last year's production of 129,245,000 pounds but 27.7 per cent greater than the average crop produced in the five year period 1921-1925.

Damage to the Cuban tobacco from the recent hurricane was limited to tobacco stored in warehouses on small farms, according to a report from Consul General Carlton B. Hurst at Havana, in which he quotes a commercial firm. The current harvest had been completed. No survey of the extent of damage has as yet been made. The seedlings for the next crop, however, in certain sections of Pinar del Rio and Havana have all been destroyed. These sections produce a type of tobacco known as "tobacco de partido" which is used extensively for manufacturing in Cuba. The effect of the destruction of the seedlings on next year's crop will depend upon the ability of the small growers to find credit with which to buy new seedlings according to the Consul General.

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SUGAR

The French Sugar Association estimate the 1926-27 beet sugar crop of France at 651,000 short tons refined value, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome to the United States Department of Agriculture. The crop expressed in terms of raw sugar amounts to 693,000 short tons and indicates a decrease of 11.3 per cent below last year's official estimate of 781,000 short tons but an increase of 14.7 per cent over the average crop for the five year period 1921 to 1925. Additional sugar material appears on page 784.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

Hogs and Pork

PROBABLE DECREASE IN CANADIAN PORK PRODUCTION: Statistics of sales, number billed through stock yards and exports for the ten months January - October, 1926 and the quantity of meat in cold storage on November 1 point to a smaller production of pork in Canada this year than last, when the amount produced was 365,000,000 pounds compared with 916,000,000 the preceding year. Exports of hogs during the 1926 period decreased 62 per cent compared with last year, bacon 30 per cent and pork 29 per cent. The number of hogs sold and billed through stock yards also shows a decrease compared with the same period of last year. The pork ... in cold storage on November 1, 1926 was 20,395,000 pounds compared with 20,012,000 last year at the same time and 20,633,000 the five year average. While more cattle and sheep were sold and billed through stockyards during the 10 months noted exports and stocks on hand of beef and veal were less. See pages 789 and 790.

NOVEMBER LONDON PORK SUPPLIES EXCEED OCTOBER. November pork supplies handled in the London Central Markets were somewhat larger than for October, but only half as large as the November 1925 supplies, according to a cable from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Supplies of British and Irish pork reached 5,979,000 pounds for November, exceeding October 1926 and November 1925 by 459,000 and 3,893,000 pounds, respectively. Continental supplies, at 616,000 pounds, showed a slight gain over October, but were still a small fraction of the 9,557,000 pounds received last year from continental sources. Liverpool stocks of hams, bacon and shoulders on November 30 were relatively large at 11,444 boxes. while lard stocks, at 6,075,000 pounds, were comparatively small.

Cattle and Beef

ARGENTINE CATTLE SLAUGHTERINGS LESS: Cattle slaughterings at packing plants for the first 10 months of 1926 numbered only 2,514,000 compared with 2,827,000 for the same period last year or a decrease of 11 per cent according to the fortnightly cable of the Argentine American Chamber of Commerce. Sheep slaughterings during this period decreased from 3,461,000 to 2,292,000 or 34 per cent.

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HIGHER BUTTER PRICES AT HOME AND ABROAD

Butter prices rose about 2 cents per pound in the principal foreign and domestic markets during the week ended December 2, leaving the United States still definitely on an import basis. The official Copenhagen quotation advanced to the equivalent of 36.2 cents while 92 score in New York by advancing an equal amount reached 54.0 cents, or practically 18 cents above Copenhagen. Finest New Zealand, controlled, reached 36.1 cents in London, and practically all descriptions brought better prices than a week earlier. The abnormal margin in favor of New York thus continues to attract considerable imports especially of best grades. These have been principally from Denmark and New Zealand. In the week ended December 2, according to reports from the branch office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in New York, the arrivals included 1350 casks of Danish, 3230 boxes New Zealand, 129 casks Siberian, and 780 boxes Canadian, a total of 447,000 pounds. Prices, c.i.f., were: Danish, 41 cents; New Zealand, 38 cents; Holland, 41½ cents; Argentine, 30 cents. A direct boat from New Zealand is reported due by the middle of December the amount to be unloaded here depending on conditions here and in London at that time. Local selling prices as of December 2 were: New Zealand, 51-51½ cents; Danish, 52-52½ cents; Siberian, 43-43½ cents. For a detailed statement of prices in the principal foreign markets see page 791.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for American appples at the auction in Liverpool on Wednesday, December 1, show a distinct improvement, according to quotations cabled by Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Rhode Island Greenings again topped the market, A-2½ inch fruit selling at from $5.72 to $6.57 per barrel as compared with $5.35 to $6.08 paid for A-2¼ inch fruit last week. British auction supplies in general are light but stocks in the hands of jobbers and retailers are heavy, states Mr. Smith. Supplies of good English apples are entirely cleared up. The market is steady on cooking apples but weak on the dessert varieties. The demand in the English and German markets from the 1st to the 15th of December is expected to be materially affected by the large supplies of Pacific Coast apples which are scheduled to arrive via the Panama Canal in the near future, states Mr. Smith.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION: The principal dried fruits produced in the United States are raisins, prunes, apples, apricots, and peaches. All of these are exported in considerable quantities and raisins and prunes particularly meet active competition in foreign markets from other producing countries. Estimates available at present indicate that the dried fruit output of the United States will be larger than last year for all the principal items. The larger production has been reflected in increased exports. Through October of this season the shipments of dried fruit have been larger than in the preceding two years. The increase in the exports of prunes, raisins and evaporated apples, as indicated principally by the shipments in October, has been particularly noteworthy. The principal markets for American dried fruit are the United Kingdom, Germany, Canada and the Netherlands.

The output of dried fruit in the principal countries which compete with the United States in foreign markets promises to be larger than last year. In the case of raisins, for example, the Smyrna crop, although not up to the average of the post-war years, will be several thousand tons larger than last year. In spain, on the other hand, the raisin output is expected to be less than last year. The production of Greek currants, which compete with raisins in all important markets, will be less than last year and since only 50 per cent of the crop will be available for export it may be expected that the supplies in the United Kingdom and other markets will be smaller.

The only countries outside the United States producing important quantities of prunes are Yugoslavia and France. In the former country the prune output will be much larger than in the two preceding years and increasing competition, particularly in Germany, may be expected from Yugoslav prunes this year. The French prune production, which will amount to about 9,000 short tons, is much larger than last year when the crop was a failure and the exports to France from the United States are likely, therefore, to be reduced to some extent but the larger French output will probably not affect materially the market for American prunes in other European markets.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D.

United States dried fruit production and trade

With the exception of dates, the United States produces large quantities of all the dried fruits of commercial importance. Most of these fruits are produced in excess of domestic requirements and in the case particularly of prunes, raisins and dried apricots, the foreign demand is of the utmost significance in the disposition of the fruit. The total exports of all dried fruit from the United States in the year ending June 1926, amounted to 345,000,000 pounds as compared with 311,000,000 pounds in 1924-25.

Raisins

Raisins now lead the dried fruit in point of quantity produced. The average production, all in California, during the five years 1921-1925 was 204,000 short tons. The production during the present (1926) season is estimated at about 235,000 short tons, the largest output with the exception of that of 1923 on record. See table on page 761... The increase in the exports of raisins during the postwar years has been a feature of the dried fruit trade of the United States. The exports of raisins during the year ended June 1926 amounted to 135,000,000 pounds as compared with 91,000 000 pounds in the preceding year. So far this season, July to October the shipments have totaled 63,775,000 pounds as compared with 62,518,000 pounds and 43,375,000 pounds during the corresponding periods of 1925 and 1924 respectively. The leading markets for raisins are, in the order of their importance at the present time, the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany and the Netherlands.

Prunes

The prune production in California and the Pacific Northwest averaged 152,000 short tons in the five years 1921-1925. Complete estimates for the 1926 season are not available but the estimate for California is 147,000 short tons as compared with 145,000 in 1925. The exports of prunes during the year ended June 1926 amounted to 172,000,000 pounds as compared with 151,000,000 in 1924-25. During the first four months (July to October) of the present season the exports amounted to 59,493,000 pounds as compared with 51,437,000 pounds in the same months of 1925 and 59,008,000 pounds for the 1924 period. October is the first month of heavy shipments and it is of interest to note that in the present year the exports for that month amounted to 38,683,000 pounds as compared with 31,425,000 in October 1925 and 34,965,000 in October 1926. The United Kingdom, Germany, France, Canada, and the Netherlands are the principal markets for American prunes.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D.

Apricots

The production of dried apricots in the United States is of minor significance as compared with raisins and prunes, averaging only 17,500 short tons annually during 1921-25, but this fruit is of particular interest from an export point of view since about 60 per cent of the output is shipped abroad. The dried apricot production in 1925 was about 18,000 short tons. No estimates of the 1926 output are yet available but since the production of fresh apricots is estimated to be 10,000 short tons larger than in the preceding year, the dried fruit output will probably be larger than in 1925. The exports of apricots, which start in volume either in July or August, totaled 11,373,000 pounds in 1926 which was a considerable reduction in the exports during the corresponding period of 1925 of 13,908,000 pounds, but much larger than the 7,606,000 pounds exported in the same four months of 1924. Dried apricots are shipped principally to Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Apples

The exports of evaporated apples are not usually made in large quantities from the new crop until October but if the shipments for that month may be taken as an indication, the exports this season will be larger than in several years. In October 5,081,000 pounds of evaporated apples were exported from the United States as against 2,217,000 pounds in October 1925 and 2,811,000 in October 1924. The large apple crop this year undoubtedly accounts for the larger shipments. Germany and the Netherlands are the principal markets.

United States imports of dried fruit

In summarizing the dried fruit situation in the United States it is important to take the imports into consideration. A large part of the imported dried fruit does not come into competition with the American products except, perhaps, indirectly. This is notably true of dates, which were imported to the extent of 79,000,000 pounds in the calendar year 1925. The imports in October 1926, normally the first month of heavy takings, amounted to 26,000,000 pounds as compared with 25,000,000 pounds in October 1925 and about 23,000,000 pounds in October 1924. This product comes largely from Mesopotamia and Arabia. Raisins and currants have been imported on a somewhat smaller scale so far this year than in the two preceding seasons. The raisins come principally from Spain and are to a considerable extent cluster raisins which are not produced in important quantities in this country, and practically all of the currants originate in Greece. Dried figs were imported to the amount of 15,000,000 pounds this October, normally the first month of heavy imports, as compared with 10,500,000 pounds in October 1925 and 10,000,000 pounds in October 1924. See table on page 762. These figs come into direct competition with the domestically produced fruit and originate principally in Smyrna.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D.

DRIED FRUIT: Production in specified countries 1920 - 1926

Crop and Country	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926 Preliminary
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Prunes -							
United States a/(Calif.& Pacific Northwest)......	115,000	113,250	168,000	156,000	164,000	159,000	b/147,000
Yugoslavia c/...........	[illegible]	80,300	83,000	85,800	28,600	d53,000	63,000
France..e/..............	13,337	6,429	2,357	29,717	9,510	f/1,102	f/ [illegible]
Total..............	185,337	199,979	253,357	271,517	202,110	213,102	
Raisins -							
United States (Calif.).g/	177,000	145,000	237,000	290,000	170,000	180,000	255,000
Smyrna h/...............	20,300	37,400	41,200	44,400	57,100	32,500	55,000
Spain i/................	21,524	17,836	16,624	14,166	22,575	23,026	
Greece (currants) j/.....	92,500	129,500	128,500	106,000	168,500	167,000	147,000
Australia l/............	9,418	15,121	20,876	33,062	k/28,290	k23,611	
Union of South Africa l/.	4,197	7,821	5,911	5,523			
Total.........	324,939	352,678	450,111	493,151			
Apricots -							
United States (Calif.)..	10,000	11,000	12,500	30,000	16,000	a16,000	m/
Australia l/...........	643	486	1,051	585			
Union of South Africa l/	80	490	572	370			
Total..............	10,723	11,976	14,123	30,955			

Official sources except as otherwise noted.

a/ California Fruit News, Annual Statistical Record, May 29, 1926.

b/ California production only. 1925 production in California amounted to 145,000 short tons. c/ Figures are reported by Consul [illegible]atton on basis of official figures of fresh prune production, normal disposition of crop, and a proportion of fresh fruit used to dried fruit obtained of 3.5 to 1. d/Under normal conditions dried prune crop would have been about 93,700 short tons but due to short crop of 1924 and exhausting of prune brandy a larger per cent of the 1925 crop was used for brandy production, reducing the supplies for drying. e/ Figures 1920 to 1924 are official figures of plums destined to be transformed into prunes but are quoted by the Consul as prunes, dried basis. Estimates of the proportion of fresh fruit used to dried fruit obtained, range from 2.8 to 3.3 pounds of fresh fruit required for 1 pound of dried according to Consul Memminger. f/ Trade estimate of Bordeaux Prune d'Ente crop, dried basis, as reported by Consul Memminger, Bordeaux. This region accounts for most of the French prune production. g/Excludes small amounts of Malaga raisins and dried wine grapes. h/1920-1924 figures furnished by Smyrna Chamber of Commerce to Trade Commissioner Gillespie. 1925 Government figure;1926 figures furnished by Consul. i/ Figures calculated from official figure of production of grapes for raisins on a basis of 4 pounds of fresh fruit - 1 pound dried. j/ 1920-1923 Consular Clerk Osborne from Privileged Company of General Stores, 1924-1926 Consular figures. k/ Figure furnished by Trade Commissioner. l/ Figures for Australia and Union of South Africa refer to the harvest season following that of the Northern Hemisphere listed in the specified columns. m/Fresh apricot production in 1926 amounted to 10,000 short tons more than the 1925 production.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

FRUITS, DRIED: Imports into the United States by months, July 1924-October 1926

Year and month	Raisins	Currants	Figs	Dates
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1924 -				
July.........	444	1,455	532	1,556
August.......	235	1,543	66	172
September....	866	3,022	6,031	427
October......	2,193	3,026	10,340	22,625
November.....	901	1,665	10,057	18,957
December.....	837	1,235	6,014	13,394
1925 -				
January......	1,053	285	3,193	3,205
February.....	570	717	2,917	791
March........	879	430	3,228	4,561
April........	955	1,280	541	1,400
May..........	474	142	696	1,299
June.........	656	206	1,644	57
July.........	116	430	605	166
August.......	169	2,118	456	841
September....	90	3,404	1,038	1,123
October......	1,133	3,358	10,530	25,102
November.....	1,160	1,327	15,945	20,370
December.....	633	195	5,779	19,791
1926 -				
January......	804	648	4,693	2,052
February.....	356	289	3,281	436
March........	38	552	1,088	138
April........	64	815	56	75
May..........	645	1,138	210	12
June.........	202	149	0	89
July.........	495	626	1	165
August.......	262	1,322	2	105
September....	506	3,642	3,774	775
October......	905	2,340	15,009	23,914

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

FRUITS, DRIED: Exports from the United States, by months, July 1924 - October 1926

Year and month	Apricots	Peaches	Apples	Other dried a/
1924 -	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
July..................	703	220	106	89
August................	2,092	296	36	271
September.............	2,985	457	230	532
October...............	1,828	1,171	2,811	3,816
November..............	1,358	527	6,731	1,062
December..............	897	196	4,011	1,024
1925 -				
January...............	898	282	2,087	965
February..............	682	330	1,205	835
March.................	508	232	578	570
April.................	545	261	726	162
May...................	446	330	345	521
June..................	243	366	358	455
July..................	1,238	243	565	353
August................	3,970	110	335	107
September.............	5,120	411	324	603
October...............	2,560	875	2,217	1,625
November..............	1,651	328	6,543	4,284
December..............	1,200	344	7,438	1,536
1926 -				
January...............	373	275	3,150	644
February..............	330	141	1,500	670
March.................	329	175	1,032	628
April.................	143	71	496	457
May...................	98	38	471	570
June..................	119	40	762	532
July..................	2,863	42	343	505
August................	4,352	343	477	611
September.............	2,105	1,449	707	1,295
October...............	2,053	1,596	5,081	5,135

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Does not include prunes and raisins

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D.

PRUNES: Exports from the United States, by months and countries, July 1924-October 1926

Year and month	Country to which exported						
	Germany	United Kingdom	France	Nether-lands	Canada	Other countries	Total
1924 -	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
July	867	1,108	560	385	760	542	4,222
August.......	3,673	1,988	938	69	1,819	1,517	10,004
September....	2,102	2,583	677	1,711	1,484	1,260	9,817
October......	3,949	5,990	8,317	3,356	2,610	10,743	34,965
November.....	13,517	6,393	5,060	5,001	1,669	6,632	38,272
December.....	16,721	3,672	986	3,197	861	3,299	28,736
1925 -							
January	7,934	3,107	1,173	696	992	4,142	18,044
February.....	2,206	2,342	695	552	721	1,702	8,219
March........	1,104	1,280	593	310	1,783	1,971	7,041
April........	2,356	981	229	56	639	1,272	5,531
May..........	72	1,241	644	127	899	555	3,538
June.........	500	947	367	105	537	926	3,382
July.........	1,421	934	998	271	905	780	5,309
August.......	468	1,514	3,163	393	2,623	844	9,005
September....	306	1,836	1,713	283	967	592	5,698
October......	770	6,207	16,538	1,641	2,838	3,431	31,425
November.....	1,096	9,058	10,487	3,694	2,460	8,764	35,559
December.....	2,405	4,201	1,809	1,040	1,189	3,090	13,734
1926 -							
January.......	2,957	3,659	1,277	527	1,170	2,444	12,034
February......	2,616	2,174	1,066	295	1,595	2,486	10,232
March.........	1,643	1,515	900	140	1,287	2,384	7,869
April.........	1,163	2,309	799	390	941	1,853	7,455
May...........	2,843	1,354	159	173	825	1,929	7,283
June..........	1,204	2,335	238	95	924	1,007	5,803
July..........	2,245	1,021	875	38	1,168	593	5,940
August........	1,778	513	576	30	2,804	694	6,395
September.....	1,792	3,015	1,285	259	1,311	809	8,471
October.......	3,659	10,005	5,474	1,767	4,405	13,376	38,686

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

RAISINS: Exports from the United States, by months, July 1924-October 1926

Year and month	Country to which exported					
	Canada	United Kingdom	Germany	Nether-lands	Other countries	Total
1924 -	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
July	1,386	178	27	111	1,154	2,856
August	4,304	2,063	669	75	2,681	9,792
September	4,768	3,680	42	434	2,364	11,288
October	11,306	5,193	913	64	1,763	19,439
November	7,645	1,414	694	534	2,583	12,870
December	1,407	644	504	601	1,413	4,569
1925 -						
January	1,109	1,123	401	714	1,599	4,946
February	1,041	1,631	325	59	795	3,910
March	2,137	1,682	708	784	1,607	6,918
April	790	1,676	19	293	1,389	4,167
May	1,131	3,015	345	157	1,169	5,816
June	766	1,428	391	440	1,184	4,209
July	1,711	3,394	1,520	1,251	797	8,673
August	3,061	2,531	1,250	1,262	2,218	10,322
September	3,367	7,204	4,073	1,793	1,854	18,291
October	4,669	11,748	2,994	2,611	3,210	25,232
November	6,092	4,581	1,801	2,156	5,988	20,618
December	4,649	3,675	785	686	3,027	12,822
1926 -						
January	1,626	1,568	531	1,051	1,778	6,554
February	1,981	4,062	1,536	984	1,989	10,552
March..........	2,015	977	1,071	546	2,307	6,916
April	1,325	1,502	571	296	1,035	4,729
May	1,277	876	1,394	846	940	5,333
June	1,142	1,066	1,212	323	1,245	4,987
July	1,841	3,495	1,097	1,236	932	8,601
August	2,073	3,185	1,319	874	1,192	8,643
September	2,753	9,156	244	1,326	2,772	16,251
October	8,472	7,615	3,307	2,996	7,387	30,277

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

Smyrna raisin and fig situation

Raisins

The 1926 crop of Smyrna raisins is now placed at approximately 35,000 short tons although some authorities believe that it may reach as high as 40,000 tons, according to a report from Consul Samuel W. Honaker at Smyrna. The smaller figure is based upon the fact that, up to October 2 the arrivals of raisins in Smyrna had amounted to 22,487 short tons and it was estimated that about 13,228 tons were being held as stock. These estimates of production represent a material decline from the earlier estimates of between 44,000 and 50,000 short tons. The decrease was due partly at least to the fact that dry winds which began in August and lasted until the middle of September had an adverse effect upon the crop. In a later report Consul Honaker stated that arrivals of raisins at Smyrna for the season up to October 9 had amounted to 24,471 short tons as compared with 16,369 and 29,211 tons during the corresponding periods of 1925 and 1924, respectively.

Prices of raisins in Smyrna were considerably lower at the opening of the present season than in 1925 and, although quotations have shown a tendency either to be well maintained or to advance moderately, they have been consistently below last year's figures so far this season. The prices of raisins as quoted on the Smyrna Raisin Bourse during the present season up to October 15, with comparative prices for last year, are shown in the table on page 767.

The exports of raisins from Smyrna as estimated by a prominent exporter and reported by Consul Honaker for the last three seasons up to September 25 were as follows:

RAISINS: Exports from Smyrna for seasons 1924, 1925 and 1926, up to September 25

Exported to	1924	1925	1926
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United Kingdom..................	5,732	2,100	4,437
Continent......................	11,574	6,779	7,964
United States, Canada and others	965	110	369
Total....................	18,271	8,989	12,770

The United Kingdom offered a steady demand for Smyrna raisins during September and the first part of October, states Consul Honaker. The demand from Germany, on the other hand, had not proved encouraging up to the end of September and this is attributed by Smyrna dealers to the fact that German merchants still have stocks of old crop raisins to dispose of. Continental markets, however, are expected by the trade to take large quantities of Smyrna raisins during the latter part of this season.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D.

The prices of raisins on the Smyrna Bourse on October 30 were lower than last year for the highest grades but somewhat higher for the poorer grades. Prices on the better raisins declined between October 15 and October 30 this year but quotations on the lower grades advanced.

RAISINS: Smyrna prices, October 1925 and 1926

	Oct. 14, 1925	Oct. 15, 1926	Nov. 1, 1925	Oct. 30, 1926
	$ per 100 lbs	$ per 100 lbs	$ per 100 lbs.	$ per 100 lbs
Extra Fancy	13.04-14.05	12.06-14.62	12.44-14.04	12.31-13.19
Extra	12.04-12.44	11.35-12.24	11.43-12.04	10.55-12.31
First Quality....	11.04-11.84	9.14-10.96	10.43-10.83	10.91-11.43
Second Quality ...	10.64-11.04	8.04- 9.14	9.83-10.23	10.20-10.55
Good Average	9.63-10.03	7.31- 8.22	8.47- 9.43	8.80- 9.67
Karabeudje	7.22- 8.23	3.65- 5.43	7.42- 8.02	3.44- 8.80
Karaburnou	13.04-14.45	-	12.04-14.04	-
Black Raisins ...	-	4.20- 5.30	-	4.22- 5.63
Rosaki Raisins ..	-	8.40- 9.58	-	7.44- 9.67
Rosaki Vourla ...	-	5.65- 6.94	-	7.04- 8.44

Source: Smyrna Raisin Bourse as reported by Consul Honaker.

October estimates of the fig crop in Smyrna were considerably under earlier figures. The crop is now expected to range between 27,500 and 30,000 short tons. Unfavorable weather conditions toward the end of the season caused the reduction in estimates, according to Consul Honaker. Figs of the best grades for fancy packing were decidedly scarce in the middle of October although there were large amounts of very low grade figs available. Prices on the Smyrna Fig Bourse on October 30 were much lower than at the corresponding date last year, as is shown in the following table:

FIGS: Smyrna prices, October 30, 1926, with comparisons

	Oct.15, 1926	Oct. 30, 1926	Oct. 28, 1925
	$ per 100 lbs.	$ per 100 lbs.	$ per 100 lbs.
Suzme	4.03 - 6.39	4.93 - 5.33	7.82 - 9.23
Ellemo	4.58 - 4.93	4.40 - 4.95	6.42 - 7.62
Patchall	2.74 - 4.20	3.34 - 4.22	5.42 - 6.02
Natural	2.19 - 3.11	2.99 - 3.17	3.61 - 4.41
Horda	1.48 - 1.83	1.76 - 1.58	3.01 - 3.11

Source: Smyrna Fig Bourse as reported by Consul Honaker.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D.

Spanish raisin situation

The gathering of the raisin crop in the Valencia district began during the latter part of July and while the quality of the new crop is said to be excellent, the quantity is estimated to be about 13,000 short tons, or 1,000 tons below last year, according to a report from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. A lack of rainfall and adverse atmospheric conditions are given as the causes of the shortage. Small raisins will form the bulk of the present crop since the large grapes withered on account of lack of moisture.

The first shipments of new raisins to Great Britain went forward from Gandia on August 20. The shipments of raisins from the Valencia district during the present season up to September 30 as compared with last year are shown in the following table:

RAISINS: Exports from the Valencia District, seasons 1925 and 1926 to September 30

Exported to	1925	1926
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom........	3,772	7,710
Finland..............	---	443
Norway...............	176	337
France...............	174	319
United States.........	---	104
Sweden...............	---	103
Canada...............	138	92
Switzerland..........	99	56
Algeria..............	173	23
Other countries.......	---	124
Total...............	4,532	9,316

The demand for first class raisins was only fair at the opening of the season, states Consul Edwards, but it became quite brisk in British markets toward the end of September. The prices of raisins in Valencia on September 30, 1926 ranged from about $1.24 to $1.93 per hundred pounds for poor grades to $2.89 to $3.10 for selected superior raisins.

There have been no recent reports on the situation in the Malaga raisin district. The raisin crop in that area was estimated in August at between about 8,000 and 9,000 short tons, according to Consul Brady at Malaga. It was stated at that time that there were relatively few large grapes and that the fruit in general was of fair quality only.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D.

The Greek currant situation

The Greek currant crop for the present season is estimated at 147,000 short tons, according to a report from Commercial Attache Gardner Richardson at Athens. This compares with a production of about 150,000 short tons last year. The crop is of unusually good quality.

Under the new arrangements in regard to retentions which went into effect this season the ratio of retentions was placed at 50 per cent, the highest ever employed. This means that only one-half of the crop will be available for exportation. The new basis for retention is a result of a treaty with Great Britain, the principal market for Greek currants, on July 26, 1926, which provides that, in consideration of the promise of the British Government not to subject Greek currants to a duty in excess of two shillings per hundredweight, the Greek Government will leave available for export a quantity of currants determined yearly on the basis of the average exports of the three preceding years plus a margin of 5 per cent to take care of the probable increase in consumption. The figure of 50 per cent was arrived at, therefore, after considering the exports of the three preceding years together with the probable production this year.

The exports this season have been much smaller than last year. The following table shows the exports for this season, up to September 30, compared with last.

CURRANTS: Exports from Greece, 1925 and 1926 a/

	Season, 1926-27 to September 30, 1926	Season, 1925-26 to September 30, 1925
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	20,541	24,682
United States and Canada .	1,857	2,610
Canada (direct)	874	1,121
Netherlands	2,065	4,424
Germany	1,745	2,308
Other countries	574	1,761
Total	27,656	36,926

Source: Statistics published by Messrs. Morphy & Son Patras, Greece, and forwarded by Commercial Attache Gardner Richardson. These figures include a small amount of raisins in addition to currants.
a/ Shipments begin in latter part of August.

The tendency for smaller takings by the principal markets, as shown above, was continued in October since the import statistics of the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany and the Netherlands all indicated that the imports in October were smaller than in the same month last year.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

Yugoslav Prune Crop

The 1926 plum crop in Yugoslavia is said to be normal and to have given a yield of approximately 937,000 short tons of fresh fruit, according to a report from Consul K. S. Patton at Belgrade. The fresh fruit was reported to be large and juicy but with a slightly smaller sugar content than usual because of the abnormally cool and rainy weather during the summer. Because of these conditions the plum crop was gathered about three weeks later than normal.

The production of dried prunes in Yogoslavia depends greatly upon the demand for plum brandy. The 1926 supply of brandy is normal and consequently the quantity of plums available for drying will be a normal proportion of the total yield or about 40 per cent, after the deduction of about 20 per cent of the fresh crop for wastage and domestic consumption of fresh fruit. This indicates a total yield from the 1926 crop of about 83,000 short tons of dried prunes, according to Consul Patton. The quantity of prunes available for export will be between 50,000 and 55,000 short tons. Lower prices, however, might cause a larger part of the output to be consumed locally or converted into brandy, thus reducing the exportable surplus.

The wholesale price of prunes on the Belgrade market on October 30, 1926, compared with November 1, 1925, prices in parentheses, were, in cents per pound: (70's, 5.1 (4.7); 80's, 4.3 (4.6); and 100's, 3.3 (3.8).

French prune production and demand

Although the Prune d'Ente crop is now practically all in brokers' and packers' hands, it is not yet possible to obtain an exact estimate of the yield, according to a report from Consul Lucien Memminger at Bordeaux. The yield is variously estimated as between 8,817 to 11,000 short tons, while the Syndicate of French prune merchants at Agen estimates the production at 9,370 short tons. The quality is said to be favorable with a good proportion of large sizes.

In general it is believed by the French prune merchants in the Bordeaux district that the French crop is not sufficient to take care of the usual requirements. Based on past experience, a French prune crop of 9,370 short tons would not take care of the French demand, especially in view of last season's very short crop. The total French consumption of prunes is stated as averaging between 12,000 and 15,000 short tons annually, but has probably increased in recent years, states Consul Memminger. A considerable part, between 50 and 60 per cent, of the domestic prunes are usually exported and even in years of good crops imports are made for consumption in northern France and also for reexport. During the 1925-26 season about 20,000 short tons of American prunes were imported into France. There is little or no competition from Yugoslav prunes in the French market at present, says Consul Memminger. The prices on Yogoslav prunes thus far received are considerable too high.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

Prices per Hundred Pounds of French, American and Yugoslav Prunes in Bordeaux, October 1925 and 1926

American Santa Clara C.I.F. Bordeaux a/			French prunes at station in Lot-et-Garonne a/			Yugoslav prunes laid down Bordeaux, duty not paid b/		
Pack	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1925	Pack	Oct. 1926	Nov. 1925 c/	Pack	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1925
Size	Dollars	Dollars	Size	Dollars	Dollars	Size	Dollars	Dollars
30/40	11.79	-	40/45	15.80	-	-	-	-
40/50	8.51	-	50/55	10.62	-	-	-	-
50/60	7.79	8.96	60/65	8.81	11.85	60/65	-	7.81
60/70	7.75	7.94	70/75	8.03	10.41	70/75	6.99	7.05
70/80	6.70	7.26	80/85	7.51	8.80	80/85	6.03	6.86
80/90	5.97	6.46	90/95	6.73	7.72	95/100	5.23	6.67
90/100	5.44	6.01	100/105	5.18	7.00	110/120	4.20	-

a/ Prunes in cases of 12 1/2 kilos, 27 1/2 pounds.
b/ Prunes in cases of 25 kilos, 55 pounds. Laid down price at Mondane, on French border, plus approximate cost of placing at Bordeaux.
c/ October prices not available.

Apricot prospects in the Union of South Africa

Exceptionally cold weather in the new apricot districts of the Golden Valley in the eastern part of the Cape Province is said to have destroyed approximately half of the crop, according to a report dated October 8 from Consul M. P. Cross at Cape Town. Reports from other apricot producing centers, however, indicated exceptionally good prospects. It seems probable that an increasing proportion of fruit will be dried this season, states Consul Cross. Estimates have been made that, in general, dried apricots have yielded a net return of about $70 per ton of fresh fruit as against approximately $41, or at the most $47, for fruit sold to the jam factories. An earlier report from Consul Cross stated that extensive plantings had been made to apricots in the eastern part of Cape Province and that Government estimates indicated that the dried apricot production in this section would amount to 325 short tons in 1925 and that 5,600 short tons would be produced by 1930. Should this latter figure be attained the South African product would undoubtedly offer important competition to United States apricots in the European markets.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

The British dried fruit market

Raisins and currants are the only dried fruits detailed in the British monthly trade statistics and it is not possible, therefore, to show a complete picture of the dried fruit trade of Great Britain during recent months. In the case of raisins, which constitute the principal dried fruit imported into Great Britain from the United States, the imports during the four months July to October amounted to 55,000,000 pounds as compared with 61,000,000 pounds and 77,000,000 pounds during 1925 and 1924, respectively. Although total imports have shown a considerable falling off, imports from the United States have held up very well, amounting to 15,950,000 pounds in the four months ending October as compared with 16,000,000 pounds in 1925 and 12,000,000 in 1924. The principal competition encountered by American raisins in the British market at this time of the year is from Smyrna and Spain. Smyrna raisins are imported in large quantities from September to February while most of the Spanish raisins enter the British market during the three months September, October and November. See table on page 773 . The new crop Greek currants enter the British market in large quantities in September through December and then arrive in moderate amounts during the remainder of the year. During September and October of the present year the imports amounted to 46,201,000 pounds as compared with 59,340,000 during the same period in 1925.

Stocks of raisins in London October 31 amounted to 9,258 short tons as compared with 7,974 tons on September 30 and 8,551 tons on October 31, 1925. All of the principal classes of rainsins were in larger supply than at the same time last year but the stocks of currants, particularly Greek, were considerably smaller. See table on page 774 .

Although not shown by the British statistics on imports, an indication of the demand for prunes may be obtained from the exports to that market from the United States since the takings from this country make up the bulk of the imports. The exports of prunes from the United States to the United Kingdom during the four months July to October this year amounted to 14,554,000 pounds as compared with 10,491,000 pounds for the same period in 1925 and 11,669,000 pounds in 1924. It is of interest to note that exports to the United Kingdom in October amounted to 10,000,000 pounds, the largest monthly shipments for the last three years. Yugoslav prunes do not offer important competition in the British market and it is only in years of large crops in France that the competition from that source is serious. The prunes shipped from France to the United Kingdom are usually large sizes in special packs.

The stocks of California and Oregon prunes in London on October 31, accoring to the London Grocer, amounted to 55,647 packages as compared with 81,743 in 1925 and 137,147 in 1924. Stocks of Yogoslav prunes totaled 3,698 packages against 2,578 in 1925 and 4,585 in 1924. The stocks of French prunes amounted to only 506 packages as compared with 1,437 in 1925 and 6,604 in 1924.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

RAISINS: Imports into the United Kingdom by months, from principal sources of supply, 1924, 1925 and 1926

Month and year	Total	United States	Turkey	Australia	South Africa	Spain
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1924						
January	6,952	770	3,618	768	9	142
February	1,904	206	895	124	6	7
March	1,482	196	242	171	321	32
April	1,820	617	133	232	709	--
May	4,384	707	24	1,866	1,380	9
June	8,902	2,299	61	5,441	516	6
July	13,132	2,553	a/	9,206	846	5
August	11,783	870	--	10,209	615	5
September	19,726	3,959	5,114	5,095	362	4,714
October	32,625	4,516	9,868	6,150	101	6,156
November	24,359	2,229	8,072	4,636	34	5,323
December	8,480	1,554	2,226	1,715	9	692
1925						
January	2,853	1,177	306	1,136	2	29
February	3,103	1,061	318	1,556	--	68
March	3,544	2,065	1,011	156	19	51
April	3,722	1,929	954	468	274	11
May	10,205	348	845	8,359	736	33
June	11,574	2,994	259	7,485	661	80
July	15,762	2,836	69	11,633	1,194	18
August	10,342	3,490	16	6,656	665	4
September	11,188	4,599	957	2,846	358	1,582
October	23,160	5,086	3,571	1,922	248	9,043
November	26,125	11,801	2,173	824	250	8,277
December	9,575	4,704	2,227	507	28	811
1926						
January	7,064	3,540	2,737	184	--	63
February	3,495	1,329	1,851	20	a/	28
March	5,577	3,990	880	--	2,446	101
April	3,723	1,653	267	612	9,320	24
May	8,826	887	276	6,741	3,489	35
June	9,356	1,932	27	6,801	4,862	8
July	6,258	1,536	6	3,979	6,138	15
August	7,479	3,071	361	3,810	1,591	3
September	14,193	3,826	2,557	1,866	919	5,439
October	27,547	7,516	10,755	410	3	6,242

Source: Monthly Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

a/ Less than 500 pounds.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

CURRANTS: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1924, 1925 and 1926

Month	1924	1925	1926
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
January	3,109	2,793	8,358
February	2,127	3,041	3,653
March	7,635	3,253	2,922
April	4,362	5,657	5,845
May	7,587	7,958	7,381
June	9,538	6,078	7,923
July	6,486	6,909	8,596
August	6,184	5,936	6,443
September	14,844	12,565	12,231
October	39,388	46,775	33,970
November	31,077	19,978	
December	17,721	8,358	
Total for year a/	150,337	128,752	

Source: Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

a/ Monthly figures are estimates by British Customs Office while totals are the final figures after checking and revision by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

RAISINS AND CURRANTS: Stocks in London, October 31, 1924, 1925 and 1926

Item	October 31, 1924	October 31, 1925	October 31, 1926
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
RAISINS:			
Valencias and Denias	1,256	1,100	1,345
Turkey, Eleme, etc.	66	119	26
Australian	1,012	1,332	271
Cape	74	241	25
Californian	332	228	186
SULTANAS:			
Greek	646	564	234
Smyrna	2,115	990	2,419
Australian	4,031	3,016	3,438
Cape	1	62	44
Californian	384	587	971
Persian, Indian, etc.	337	118	115
MUSCATELS	179	194	184
TOTAL RAISINS	10,433	8,551	9,258
CURRANTS:			
Greek	8,384	8,296	4,879
Australian	874	2,605	3,205

Source: London Grocer, November 6, 1926.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

The German dried fruit market

The imports of prunes into Germany amounted to 16,654,000 pounds during the first four months (July to October) of the present season. Of this amount 56 per cent came from the United States and 37 per cent from Yogoslavia. During the corresponding period last year the imports totaled 20,867,000 pounds of which the United States supplies 38 per cent and Yugoslavia 11 per cent. During the latter part of the 1925-26 season, however, the imports from Yugoslavia were much larger than those from the United States. See table on page 776.

According to a recent report from Consul Walter A. Foote at Hamburg the prune business in general was rather weak during October. Bosnian prunes were offered at prices from 10 to 15 per cent less than those of the corresponding California grades but sales were small. Prices on the first of November for California prunes, per 100 pounds, ranged from $4.00 for 100/120's to $7.23 for 50/60's and $7.73 for 40/50's. Oregon and Washington prunes at the same time were quoted at $5.45 for 50/60's and $6.36 for 40/50's. The stocks of prunes in Hamburg on October 15 amounted to 2,339 short tons compared with 2,640 short tons on September 15. Stocks of California prunes on October 15 amounted to 2,130 short tons compared with 2,355 tons in the preceding month, while stocks of Yugoslav prunes stood at 153 short tons on October 15 as compared with 205 on September 15. The reduced stocks of prunes led dealers in the Hamburg market to believe that business will improve during the remaining months of the year.

The imports of raisins into Germany during the four months, July to October, amounted to 15,826,000 pounds compared with 22,952,000 pounds in 1925. Of the imports this year the United States has supplied only 19 per cent compared with 61 per cent from Turkey. In 1925 the United States' share during the period noted was 27 per cent and Turkey's 47 per cent. The raisin market improved considerably during the month of October, according to Consul Foote. Prices toward the end of the month on California raisins, per 100 pounds, ranged from $7.05 for Natural Sultanas to $9.20 for Choice Northern Sulphur Bleached. Although stocks on October 15 were considerably larger than in the preceding month, standing at 1,150 short tons, they were said to be low for that season of the year and an increasing demand for raisins was anticipated.

Apricots constituted the only group of dried fruits on the Hamburg market for which business was good during October. California apricots for October-November shipment were quoted at prices ranging from $20.45 per 100 pounds for Standard grade to $24.55 for Fancy fruit. California Extra Choice evaporated apples were offered at $10.36 but as New York State Primes were bringing only $10.00 it was not believed that any important business would be done in the California product unless prices declined.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

PRUNES: Imports into Germany, by months, 1924, 1925, 1926

Year and month	Total Imports	From United States	From Yugoslavia
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1924			
July	3,211	2,346	429
August	2,025	1,618	329
September	3,399	3,279	70
October	3,465	2,767	314
November	4,993	3,859	528
December	7,075	6,425	165
1925			
January	10,142	8,691	1,090
February	5,355	4,343	355
March	4,315	3,722	460
April	2,940	2,708	52
May	2,630	2,400	66
June	2,519	2,267	156
July	8,954	8,332	64
August	5,261	5,228	a/
September	2,629	2,612	a/
October	4,023	1,559	2,279
November	6,769	364	5,474
December	18,011	563	16,852
1926			
January	5,158	762	4,100
February	6,794	4,244	2,289
March	4,734	2,638	1,765
April	2,969	833	1,719
May	2,537	750	1,348
June	2,568	1,050	1,246
July	8,127	4,547	2,860
August	4,108	2,355	1,599
September	1,719	1,612	32
October b/	2,700	800	1,700

Source: Monatliche Nachweise über den auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands.
a/ Less than 500 pounds.
b/ Rounded figures.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D.

RAISINS: Imports into Germany by months 1925 and 1926

Year and month	Total Imports	From United States	From Turkey	From other countries
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1925				
January......	3,942	228	2,910	804
February.....	3,305	162	2,685	457
March........	4,156	179	3,366	611
April........	5,351	495	3,817	1,039
May..........	3,477	373	1,513	1,593
June.........	2,643	576	1,155	912
July.........	4,248	557	1,976	1,716
August,......	5,832	1,201	2,269	2,362
September....	3,291	1,324	1,434	533
October......	8,781	2,336	5,132	1,313
November.....	5,454	380	4,238	836
December.....	4,106	1,051	2,153	902
1926				
January......	4,650	1,597	2,210	843
February.....	4,763	729	2,392	1,565
March........	3,665	676	2,069	921
April........	3,399	650	1,781	968
May..........	3,694	884	1,874	936
June.........	4,601	1,743	2,124	734
July.........	5,041	1,861	2,181	1,000
August.......	2,116	698	1,010	418
September....	1,670	338	1,090	242
October.*....	7,000	300	5,500	1,000

* Rounded figures.

CURRANTS: Imports into Germany by months, July 1924 - September 1926

Month	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
July..................	1,412	1,470	2,218
August................	1,000	1,820	1,426
September.............	1,018	1,855	1,177
October...............	2,062	3,300	2,800 */
November..............	3,018	4,325	
December..............	2,994	1,662	
January...............	1,471	1,342	
February..............	1,243	1,359	
March.................	1,254	1,094	
April.................	1,164	903	
May...................	1,115	1,302	
June..................	1,035	1,399	

*Source: Monatliche Nachweise über den auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands.
*/Rounded figures.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

The Canadian dried fruit market

Canadian imports of dried fruit during the five years ended March 31, 1926, averaged approximately 73,000,000 pounds annually with an annual average value of $6,900,000. Of that amount an average of 61,000,000 pounds, or approximately 85 per cent, are shown as having been imported from the United States. Imports from this country, however, include about 6,000,000 pounds of dates which are annually re-exported from the United States to Canada. Raisins and prunes together constitute about 70 per cent of the total Canadian dried fruit imports. During the five years above mentioned imports of raisins averaged 35,348,000 pounds annually and prunes 14,327,000 pounds. In both cases the United States was by far the principal source of supply, having furnished on the average 92 per cent of the raisins and 99.5 per cent of the prunes.

Canada, although at present didplaced by the United Kingdom, was for many years the leading market for American raisins. An important feature of the Canadian raisin trade in recent years has to do with the preferential treatment accorded Australian raisins. As a result of a trade agreement between Canada and Australia, raisins from the latter country are admitted free of duty while the general duty, which applies to the United States, was raised from 2/3 of a cent to 3 cents per pounds. These rates went into effect on October 1, 1925. The Canadian-Australian treaty originally dealt with direct shipments of raisins from Australia to Canada. For a short time, however, Canada allowed such shipments to come via Great Britain without duty, but the Ottawa Government soon passed an order-in-council which specified that the preferential duties on raisins and currants should apply to those shipped from Australia to Canada direct, or reshipped from England to Canada when the shipment had not been broken.

The result of this preference seems to have been to increase the price of raisins to the Canadian consumer rather than to increase the imports from Australia to any substantial extent. According to a recent report from Consul Winslow at Winnipeg the retail price of raisins in that city ranged from 17¢ to 20¢ per pound on November 1 this year as compared with 12½¢ per pound in November, 1924. Whether all of the increase can be attributed to the higher duties is problematical but Consul Winslow reports that the grocery jobbers in the Prairie Provinces are opposed to the Australian-Canadian agreement on the grounds that its principal result has been to reduce consumption through increased costs to the consumer. The total imports of raisins into Canada for the twelve months beginning October 1, 1925, when the trade agreement went into effect, amounted to 34,756,000 pounds as compared with 39,923,000 pounds during the corresponding 12 months in 1924-25. Imports from the United States declined from 37,191,000 pounds in 1924-25 to 30,427,000 pounds in 1925-26. Imports from Australia, which the preference was designed to stimulate, amounted to only 291,000 pounds in the 12 months ended September 30, 1926, against 99,000 pounds in 1924-25. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 1,525,000 pounds in 1925-26 as

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D.

compared with only 96,000 pounds in 1924-25. The September imports of raisins from Australia, however, amounted to 214,000 pounds this year, the largest monthly imports from that source on record, which tends to bear out the belief of Canadian jobbers, as reported by Consul Winslow, that imports from that country would show an increase during the present year. This belief was based on the fact that heretofore Australian shippers were tied up with forward contracts in other markets.

RAISINS: Monthly Imports into Canada, 1924, 1925 and 1926

Month	Total Imports			From United States		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
January......	2,049	1,031	2,254	1,941	892	1,969
February.....	2,559	1,113	2,109	2,464	1,090	1,758
March	2,351	2,452	2,365	2,317	2,435	2,187
April........	1,496	607	1,354	1,473	594	1,181
May	1,996	886	1,223	1,927	377	933
June.........	1.030	778	1,733	979	765	1,512
July.........	1,873	1,452	1,815	1,715	1,423	1,665
August.......	3,783	3,336	2,212	3,616	3,313	2,036
September ...	4,625	3,256	2,913	4,556	3,244	2,270
October	11,248	4,299		10,837	4,054	
November.....	12,316	6,337		10,423	5,327	
December.....	1,453	6,132		1,232	5,434	

SOURCE: Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada

CURRANTS Monthly Imports into Canada, 1924, 1925 and 1926

Month	1924	1925	1926
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
January.....	503	519	230
February.....	82	203	161
March........	74	252	106
April........	254	55	99
May..........	202	40	152
June.........	172	160	234
July.........	423	97	127
August.......	244	365	137
September....	311	907	663
October......	1,098	504	
November.....	1,925	1,650	
December.....	233	566	

SOURCE Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D.

DRIED PRUNES: Monthly Imports into Canada, 1924, 1925 and 1926

Month	1924	1925	1926
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
January	803	1,006	968
February ...	711	825	1,658
March	2,160	2,135	1,423
April	1,164	591	1,227
May	1,039	917	695
June........	1,043	636	911
July	884	712	1,072
August	967	756	681
September ..	1,256	837	422
October	2,130	1,735	
November ...	2,062	2,521	
December ...	1,269	2,024	

Source, Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada.

DRIED APRICOTS: Monthly Imports into Canada, 1924, 1925 and 1926

Month	1924	1925	1926
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
January	175	48	33
February ...	70	79	15
March	157	103	23
April	96	60	21
May	118	73	34
June	87	35	11
July	128	34	109
August	311	183	209
September ..	410	192	62
October	165	119	
November ...	66	126	
December ...	33	95	

Source, Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D.

The Netherlands dried fruit market

Although the Netherlands produces considerable quantities of fresh fruit, the production of dried fruit is negligible. The net imports of dried fruit during the past five years have averaged about 65,000,000 pounds annually, of which 37 per cent were currants, 21 per cent raisins, 19 per cent prunes and 10 per cent evaporated apples. Greece supplies the currants, the United States and Turkey the bulk of the prunes, and the United States most of the apples.

RAISINS: Total imports into the Netherlands, 1924 - 1926

	1924		1925		1926	
	Sultanas	All others	Sultanas	All others	Sultanas	All others
	1000 lbs	1000 lbs	1000 lbs	1000 lbs	1000 lbs	1000 lbs
January..........	1,852	408	2,433	306	1,330	7
February.........	1,638	223	571	88	774	154
March............	1,259	176	664	108	1,199	170
April............	847	194	509	99	772	99
May..............	922	88	485	73	78[illegible]	132
June.............	902	115	851	106	8[illegible]7	104
July.............	939	123	642	84	705	62
August...........	666	57	101	7	547	44
September........	741	60	309	26	933	73
October..........	1,612	276	1,175	234	1528	287
November.........	4,358	529	944	423		
December.........	2,185	655	1,700	672		
Total.......	17,921	2,884	10,339	2,226		

Nederland Maandstatistick Van Den In uit En Doorvoer.

CURRANTS: Imports into the Netherlands, 1924 - 1926

Month	1924	1925	1926
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
January.........	1,109	3,040	1,678
February........	2,330	866	1,823
March...........	1,944	822	1,942
April...........	1,938	730	1,367
May.............	1,497	890	1,753
June............	1,720	1,268	1,497
July............	2,023	1,078	2,941
August..........	1,847	981	2,169
September.......	1,351	487	1,188
October.........	5,249	5,474	2,866
November........	4,297	2,630	
December........	4,539	1,962	
Total......	29,850	20,218	

Nederland Maandstatistick Van Den In uit En Doorvoer.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

SULTANAS: Imports into The Netherlands, 1924 - 1926

Year and month	Totals	United States	Greece	Turkey
	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs
1924				
January ...	1,852	324	157	1,014
February ..	1,638	328	148	622
March	1,259	344	194	600
April	847	366	60	276
May	922	227	137	430
June	902	306	62	346
July	939	293	93	256
August	666	342	17	132
September .	741	251	170	212
October ...	1,612	181	176	1,206
November...	4,358	317	564	3,325
December ..	2,185	423	187	1,512
Total ..	17,921	3,702	1,965	9,931
1925				
January ...	2,438	234	348	1,770
February ..	571	335	26	119
March	664	445	11	143
April	509	223	18	185
May	485	238	79	146
June	851	362	86	163
July	642	159	95	143
August	101	22	9	--
September .	309	198	20	40
October ...	1,175	796	73	276
November ..	944	529	20	375
December ..	1,700	983	99	518
Total ..	10,389	4,524	884	3,878
1926				
January ...	1,380	888	60	306
February ..	774	489	20	183
March	1,199	975	37	90
April	772	624	9	93
May	791	527	44	141
June	827	604	51	60
July	705	626	7	35
August	547	368	11	90
September .	933	487	29	370
October ...	1,528	194	29	869

Nederland Maandstatistick Van Den In uit En Doorvoer.

THE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D.

PRUNES: Imports into the Netherlands, 1924 - 1926

	Total Imports			Imports from the United States		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs
January........	3,926	2,954	3,417	564	2,912	1,799
February.......	2,974	397	780	1,426	375	578
March..........	1,034	212	476	752	192	392
April..........	880	421	593	736	302	511
May............	851	476	622	604	309	474
June...........	593	626	765	428	399	619
July...........	289	432	170	185	269	157
August.........	203	22	132	161	22	117
September......	181	168	68	154	137	64
October........	254	688	141	194	536	123
November.......	659	1,821		642	708	
December.......	2,672	2,549		2,643	1,581	
Total..........	14,516	10,766		8,489	7,742	

Nederland Maandstatistick Van Den In uit En Doorvoer.

DRIED APPLES: Imports into the Netherlands, 1924 - 1926

Month	1924	1925	1926
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
January........	2,967	2,086	2,515
February.......	1,027	591	990
March..........	377	619	613
April..........	467	375	514
May............	774	364	681
June...........	260	249	419
July...........	73	185	159
August.........	64	33	203
September......	53	104	51
October........	68	216	333
November.......	346	412	
December.......	604	1,140	
Total....	7,081	6,374	

Nederland Maandstatistick Van Den In uit En Doorvoer.

LICHT REDUCES GERMAN SUGAR ESTIMATE

F. O. Licht of Magdeburg Germany has reduced his estimate of the German beet sugar crop from 1,984,000 to 1,846,000 short tons, raw sugar, according to a trade paper. The revised estimate checks quite closely to the estimate by Dr. Gustav Mikusch of Vienna which places the crop at 1,874,000 short tons, but is 6 per cent greater than the 1,741,000 short tons reported by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. In 1925-26 Germany produced 1,770,000 short tons raw sugar, according to official estimates.

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage in specified countries average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926

Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Per cent
Total United States and Canada	502,000	961,080	819,418	811,494	99.0
Total, 17 Europena countries....	5,165,845	4,786,494	4,963,279	5,150,627	103.8

SUGAR BEETS: Production in specified countries average 1909-13 annual 1924- 1926

Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
Total United States & Canada	5,019,801	7,806,177	7,390,200	7,246,000	98.0
Total, 12 European countries	22,466,872	26,489,944	25,501,036	21,577,400	84.6
New estimated received -					
France..................	6,543,505	6,369,333	5,289,910	5,205,000	98.4
Total, 13 European countries	29,010,377	32,859,277	30,790,946	26,782,400	87.0

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COTTON: Acreage, average 1909-13, annual 1924 - 1926

Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Acreage previously reported and unchanged a/....................	--	67,657	74,091	74,696	100.8
Estimated world total excluding China...........................	62,500	76,000	83,000	---	---

a/ Includes United States, Egypt, India (incomplete), Russia, Chosen, Turkey Uganda, Bulgaria, Morocco, Italy, Porto Rico, and Algeria.

COTTON: Production, average 1909-13, annual 1924- 1926

Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent
Production previously reported and unchanged a/...............	--	16,025	18,811	21,054	111.9
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.............	14	41	107	b/ 125	116.8
Total above regions...............	--	16,066	18,918	21,179	112.0
Estimated world total............	20,900	24,800	27,900		

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture except as otherwise stated.

a/ Includes United States, Egypt, Russia, Chosen, Mexico, Bulgaria, Algeria and Ecuador. b/ Unofficial.

COTTON: Exports from the U. S. August 1 - last Friday in November, 1924, 1925, 1926

Country	1924	1925	1926
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Great Britain	1,019	992	978
France	404	364	431
Germany	719	937	1,091
Italy	223	234	280
Russia	53	96	118
Japan and China	314	422	510
Total to all countries a/	3,042	3,380	3,754

Source: "Commercial & Financial Chronicle" Nov. 27, 1926. a/ Total does not include exports to Canada.

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CEREAL CROPS: Acreage, average 1909-13, annual 1924 - 1926

Crop and country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Total North America (2)........	57,042	74,420	73,820	80,437	109.0
Total Europe (23)..............	70,206	64,431	66,374	66,794	100.6
Total North Africa (4)........	7,845	8,528	9,234	9,522	103.1
Total Asia (2)................	30,403	32,330	32,923	31,611	96.0
Total Northern Hemisphere (31)	165,496	179,709	182,351	188,364	103.3
Total Southern Hemisphere (4).	25,448	30,889	31,830	32,746	102.9
Total, 35 countries...........	190,944	210,598	214,181	221,110	103.2
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China...........	202,800	220,600	224,900		
RYE					
Total North America (2)	2,353	4,910	4,926	4,397	89.1
Total Europe (21).............	44,574	36,590	39,391	38,894	98.7
Total Northern Hemisphere (23)	46,927	41,500	44,327	43,291	97.7
Total Southern Hemisphere (2).	90	389	502	546	108.8
Total, 25 countries..........	47,017	41,889	44,829	43,837	97.8
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China	48,000	43,000	46,000		
BARLEY					
Total North America (2)......	9,194	10,265	12,303	12,825	104.2
Total Europe (23)............	25,620	25,993	25,703	25,143	97.8
Total Africa (3)	7,623	7,024	7,931	8,171	103.0
Total Northern Hemisphere (29)	45,479	45,740	48,404	48,571	100.1
Total Southern Hemisphere (3)	348	951	1,033	1,130	109.4
Total, 32 countries..........	45,827	46,691	49,437	49,701	100.5
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China..........	59,800	58,800	61,600		
OATS					
Total North America (2)......	46,954	57,247	60,162	60,203	100.1
Total Europe (22)............	45,103	42,843	42,417	42,575	100.4
Total North Africa (3).......	607	787	797	774	97.1
Total Northern Hemisphere (27)	92,664	100,877	103,376	103,552	100.2
Total Southern Hemisphere (3)	2,540	2,918	3,435	3,421	99.6
Total, 30 countries..........	95,204	103,795	106,811	106,973	100.2
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China..........	101,100	109,200	112,700		
CORN					
Total North America (2)......	104,538	101,371	101,974	101,293	99.3
Total Europe (9).............	19,311	18,295	19,325	19,173	99.2
Total North Africa (2).......	481	534	571	573	100.4
Total, 13 countries	124,330	120,200	121,870	121,039	99.3
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China..........	168,600	172,700	171,400		

CEREAL CROPS: Production, average 1909-13 annual 1924 - 1926

Crop and Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is ~~of 1925~~
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
Total North America (2)	887,227	1,124,724	1,077,861	1,245,632	115.6
Total Europe (24)	1337,782	1,043,757	1,385,750	1,244,520	89.8
Total North Africa (4)	92,047	85,183	104,558	90,117	86.2
Total Asia (3)	383,827	396.335	371,047	363,870	98.1
Total, 33 countries	2,700,883	2,649,999	2,939,216	2,944,139	100.2
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China	3,006,000	3,097,000	3,341,000		
RYE					
Total North America (2)	38,187	77,789	62,301	53,888	86.5
Total Europe (22)	948,476	634,047	918,634	787,240	85.7
Total, 24 countries	986,663	711,836	980,935	841,128	85.7
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China	1,033,000	742,000	1,019,000		
BARLEY					
Total North America (2)	230,087	267,129	330,165	301,848	91.4
Total Europe (24)	659,665	529,561	644,959	656,017	101.7
Total North Africa (4)	103,667	85,264	103,570	67,793	65.5
Total Asia (2)	121,774	115,378	131,834	115,466	87.6
Total, 32 countries	1,115,193	997,332	1,210,528	1,141,124	94.3
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China	1,326,000	1,206,000	1,419,000		
OATS					
Total North America (2)	1,495,097	1,928,641	2,025,272	1,674,605	82.7
Total Europe (24)	1,760,494	1,466,509	1,620,676	1,799,601	111.0
Total North Africa (3)	17,631	11,810	19,489	11,678	59.9
Total, 29 countries	3,273,222	3,406,960	3,665,437	3,485,884	95.1
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China	3,555,000	3,631,000	3,975,000		
CORN					
Total North America (2)	2,729,661	2,324,743	2,915,617	2,703,146	92.7
Total Europe (8)	507,913	523,558	567,623	613,578	108.1
Total North Africa (2)	3,728	4,134	3,964	3,732	94.1
Total, 12 countries	3,241,302	2,852,435	3,487,204	3,320,456	95.2
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China	4,045,000	3,729,000	4,361,000		

TOBACCO: Acreage and production in Ontario and Quebec, by types, 1924, 1925, 1926

Types	1924	1925	1926 Preliminary
QUEBEC -	Acres	Acres	Acres
ACREAGE			
Cigar tobacco	3,551	4,792	4,923
Large pipe tobacco	2,399	3,101	3,160
Small pipe tobacco	1,888	1,480	1,725
Total	a/ 7,838	a/ 9,373	9,808
PRODUCTION	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Cigar tobacco	3,089	4,552	4,726
Large pipe tobacco	2,279	3,101	3,018
Small pipe tobacco	1,038	814	949
Total	b/ 6,406	b/ 8,467	8,693
ONTARIO -			
ACREAGE			
Burley	5,133	7,340	12,217
Flue cured	6,849	7,331	6,429
Green River	1,091	3,135	4,438
Snuff	200	455	409
Total	13,273	18,261	23,493

PRODUCTION	1924	1925	1926, Preliminary: Estimated prospective production	1926, Preliminary: Av. est. loss due to unfavorable weather conditions in Sept. & Oct.	1926, Preliminary: Estimated total of salable tobacco
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Burley	5,261	9,432	16,053	4,976	11,077
Flue cured	5,479	6,268	5,413	1,082	4,331
Green river	1,145	4,342	5,623	1,462	4,161
Snuff	250	581	532	37	495
Total	12,135	20,623	27,621	7,557	20,064

a/ In addition there were 206 acres devoted to other types of tobacco in 1924 and 181 acres in 1925. b/ Other types of tobacco produced amounted to 169,000 pounds in 1924 and 165,000 pounds in 1925.

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CANADA: Exports of livestock and meats from Canada January - October 1925 and 1926

Item and country of destination	Weight or measure	January to October 1925	January to October 1926
Cattle to Great Britain		87,051	69,739
United States		55,163	63,934
Total	number	148,172	136,727
Calves to United States	number	56,515	57,147
Total	"	56,975	57,419
Hogs to United States	number	86,433	30,809
Total	"	87,993	33,465
Sheep to United States	Number	26,201	14,158
Total	"	27,683	15,218
Beef to Great Britain	Pounds	7,288,100	2,349,800
United States	"	7,933,200	12,949,400
Total	"	25,380,900	21,275,700
Bacon to Great Britain	Pounds	107,469,100	74,467,300
United States	"	1,099,200	1,114,900
Total	"	109,056,800	76,114,200
Pork to Great Britain	Pounds	7,143,000	4,023,800
United States	"	6,534,900	5,425,600
Total	"	15,662,600	11,191,200
Mutton to Great Britain	Pounds	228,400	--
United States	"	1,157,500	826,100
Total	"	1,567,900	999,300

Dominion Live Stock Branch.

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CANADA: Cold storage holdings on November 1

Classification	November 1, 1925	November 1, 1926	October 1, 1926	5-year average as of November 1
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Beef	15,902,043	12,342,605	10,058,405	18,294,232
Veal	1,755,363	1,824,026	1,702,057	--
Pork	20,012,218	20,894,799	27,328,002	20,637,606
Mutton and lamb ...	3,117,662	2,420,705	753,918	3,944,156

Dominion Live Stock Branch.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-November 27, 1925 and 1926
PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-November 27, 1925 and 1926

Commodity	July 1-November 27:		Week ending			
	1925	1926 a/	Nov. 6 1926	Nov.13 1926	Nov.20 1926	Nov.27 1926
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat b/..	30,294	101,294	4,021	3,732	5,147	2,660
Wheat flour c/d/..	19,246	28,957	1,133	1,476	1,448	930
Rye..............	6,166	5,266	0	145	338	26
Corn..............	4,432	5,963	297	383	612	313
Oats..............	20,340	2,434	65	23	74	106
Barley...........	20,549	9,001	693	828	391	578
	Jan. 1-Nov.28 1925	Jan.1 Nov.27 1926 a/				
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Whiltshire sides...	232,737	169,338	1,366	1,710	1,602	1,148
Bacon, including Cumberland sides	187,426	154,107	3,014	3,534	3,610	2,260
Lard.............	611,436	626,935	9,483	7,264	11,199	6,198
Pickled pork	24,240	26,294	452	377	387	284

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Revised to October 31, including exports from all ports. b/ Including flour via Pacific ports, this week. c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. d/ In terms of bushels of wheat.

CANADA: Number of livestock sold and billed through stock yards
January - October 1925 and 1926

Classification	Sales January to October		Billed through January to October	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Cattle.............	749,000	777,000	321,000	292,000
Calves.............	268,000	292,000	6,000	5,000
Hogs...............	1,079,000	875,000	128,000	96,000
Sheep..............	301,000	300,000	30,000	53,000

Totals in each case may include some exports to other countries.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Copenhagen and New York
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	November 25, 1926	December 2, 1926	December 4, 1925
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
New York, 92 score	b/ 52.00	54.00	50.00
Montreal No. 1, pasteurized	35.00	38.25	a/
Copenhagen, official quotation	34.41	36.24	43.15
Berlin, la quality	36.74	37.82	42.12
London: b/			
Danish	37.15	39.54	45.86
Dutch, unsalted	37.15	38.89	46.31
Irish	c/	c/	c/
New Zealand, controlled finest	34.33	36.06	41.55
New Zealand, unsalted	32.59	35.41	42.44
Australian	31.94	35.20	40.47
Australian, unsalted	34.33	35.63	41.55
Argentine, unsalted	28.68	30.42	34.19
Siberian	29.11	31.50	33.23

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/ Not received at that time.
b/ Quotations of following day. c/ No quotation.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ending Nov. 24, 1926	Dec. 1 1926	Dec. 2, 1925
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	47,743	54,574	48,797
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	15,83	16.15	18,37
Prices of lard, tcs. Hamburg	"	14,69	15.19	17.50
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	11,519	12,170	10,779
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	18,804		
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshires	$ per 100 lbs	a/	a/	26.17
Canadian "	"	21.51	21.50	27.25
Danish "	"	23.42	21.70	29.63

a/ No quotation.

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